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South. One of these, Mr. Ogden, accompanied the author to the Hampton and Tuskegee schools, and in the latter he found a white man who furnished him information and statistics, etc. In view of this line of approach to the South, and what followed, one is inclined to question the statement of the author that the northern men and women sent into the South have always been "just the right kind." There is a belief among southern people that these missionaries have not always been "just the right kind," that they have sometimes inspired distrust and hatred of the whites where formerly prevailed good feeling and confidence; and the suspicion cannot but come to mind that had Sir H. H. Johnston fallen in with a different set of pilots his book would have breathed a far different spirit and would not have been an agency for rekindling the bad passions of the past which lapse of time and enlightened understanding had almost totally subdued.

JEROME DOWD

NORMAN, OKLA.

Land and Labour: Lessons from Belgium. By B. SEEBOHM ROWNTREE. New York: Macmillan, 1910. Pp. 633. \$3.50.

Those familiar with the author's work on *Poverty* from a study of York, England, will welcome the present volume. From a very different point of view this work is also a study of poverty. The purpose of the work is stated in the preface. "This book is written in the hope of contributing to the solution of the problem of poverty in Britain by throwing some light on its relation to the system of land tenure."

Aside from the conclusion and appendices the book is divided into five parts. In the first part, under the title "Some Fundamental Factors in the Social and Economic Condition of Belgium," the author discusses the physiography of the country, a brief history of the country and its constitution, the history of land tenure, the number of land owners, the size of farms, the laws of succession and inheritance, and their influence on the size of the farms. As Belgian experience is intended to help solve problems in Great Britain a comparison is always made where possible of the conditions in the two countries.

In the second division are discussed "Industrial Conditions,"

"Home Industries," and "Trade Unions." In the first of the above chapters the author discusses wages and the recent tendency toward the concentration of industry in a few occupations. Home industries are widely prevalent in Belgium, but here unlike Britain they are not of modern creation but are relics of the industrial era which preceded the factories. Trade unions are not well organized in Belgium because the political and religious differences of the workers, their poverty, and their lack of education stand in the way of effective co-operation.

In the third section devoted to "Agriculture" are treated at considerable length the relative value of large and small holdings and the significance of proprietorship and tenancy with reference to the prosperity of the people. The price and the rent of land, afforestation, and market-gardening as an auxiliary branch of agriculture are discussed at considerable length. Agricultural education in the schools, the educational work of agricultural societies and agricultural credit societies are all discussed with reference to their value in increasing agricultural productivity and in promoting the welfare of the rural population.

In Part III are discussed three topics: (1) "Education," (2) "Means of Transport," and (3) "The System of Taxation." The author finds that Belgium is excellently served by its transportation facilities including her roads, canals, main railways, and light railways. As most of the railways are owned by the state and as cost of service determines charges the people derive great advantages both in the transportation of goods and in the conveyance of passengers. The latter proves of great value in promoting the mobility of labor, thus equalizing wages and preventing unemployment.

Part V is devoted to a study of the "Standard of Life." What precedes is preliminary to a discussion of this topic which is treated in the following chapters: "The General Standard of Comfort," "The Cost of Living," "Co-operation," "The Drink Problem," "Betting and Gambling," "Housing," "Thrift," "Pauperism and Unemployment." The author's conclusion is that the Belgium workmen are upon the whole housed better than the English. This is due largely to low rents. Under the Belgium Housing Act favorable opportunities are given workmen to become owners of their own homes. However, with reference to diet, the author concludes that "there is little doubt that the proportion of workmen who are adequately fed is much smaller than in Britain." The unregulated

sale of alcohol is responsible for a great deal of poverty and pauperism as about one-sixth of the income of the working classes is spent in drink. Poor relief is badly organized. It is given by a variety of political units and when there are large sums to dispose of the poor are pauperized.

The strongest feature of the work is the method of investigation. Two illustrations of method will show the thoroughness of the work. In many subjects an exhaustive study was made with every regard for accuracy. In investigating land ownership the author attempted to learn "the total number of landed proprietors in Belgium, and to classify them according to the size of their holdings." Nineteen months were required to make this investigation and over 500 people consisting of 383 officers of the Belgian government and 101 private clerks were employed a portion of the time. Over 300,000 record cards were used in collecting the statistics.

The investigation into the standard of living was obtained from 70 family budgets of working classes living in different sections of the country and representing different classes of working families. Using Professor Atwater's standards for the quantity of different ingredients necessary to maintain people engaged in different grades of work, the author is prepared to state the extent to which the Belgium workmen suffer from lack of proper nourishment. His previous study of the budgets of workmen in York enables him to compare the food standards of Belgium with German workmen. The investigations into housing conditions were equally as painstaking.

The author has done for Belgium a kind of work that should be done everywhere by those who are investigating the causes of poverty. It is one of the most valuable books on poverty yet written.

J. E. HAGERTY

BOOK NOTICES

Industrial Accidents and Their Compensation. By GILBERT L. CAMPBELL.
Pp. 106. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1911.

The main points of a large amount of material relative to work-accidents are presented in this small volume. Not only does the book commend itself because of its brevity and conciseness, but also on account of its thoroughly scientific and painstaking character. The straightforward and logical presenta-